The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,092.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five. Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 3 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,700 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 7	Leave Colombo	Nov. 16
,, Carwar	,, 8	,, Galle	,, 17
,, Mangalore	,, 10	,, Negapatam	,, 20
,, Cannanore	,, 11	,, Pondicherry	,, 21
,, Tellicherry	,, 12	,, Madras	,, 23
,, Calicut	,, 12	,, Coconada	,, 25
,, Beypore	,, 12	,, Visagapatam	,, 26
,, Cochin	,, 13	,, Bimlipatam	,, 27
,, Alleppey	,, 14	,, Gopalpore	,, 27
,, Tuticorin	,, 15	,, False Point	,, 28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 29

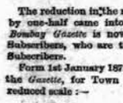
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every fortnight for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEKAH, and BUSSORAH.

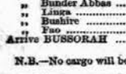
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 13	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec. 1
,, Kurrachee	,, 17	,, Fao	,, 1
,, Guadur	,, 18	,, Bushire	,, 2
,, Muscat	,, 20	,, Linga	,, 5
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 22	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 6
,, Linga	,, 24	,, Muscat	,, 8
,, Bushire	,, 26	,, Guadur	,, 10
,, Fao	,, 28	,, Kurrachee	,, 13
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 29	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottrill, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Oct. 31		Arrive Porebunder, Fri., Nov. 3	
Arrive Din, Wednesday, Nov. 1		,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,, 4	
,, Verawul, ,, 1		,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, 4	
,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, 2		,, Kurrachee, Sun., ,, 5	

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Rawlin, will leave Bombay, for the undermentioned Ports, from April 9 Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Harnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 260 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 32 days.

RATES ARE

1st Class to Suez	£30		
Do. Liverpool	50	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,	
2nd Do Do	30		

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool	Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£ 50
Do. to Suez		,, 30
2nd Class to Liverpool		,, 30

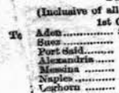
Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	38	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Meals Steamers from Bombay:—

*INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1871.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and Books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M., on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

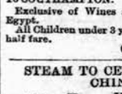
To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (4,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste	1st Class. £ 50	2nd Class. £ 35	Deck. £ 19
,, Port Said	£ 37	£ 23	£ 14
,, Suez	£ 36	£ 22	£ 13

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 4 p.m., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Ruthnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingoria	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Ruthnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,

No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

S.S. ORLANDO, FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Dossor, s.s. Orlando.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE!!!

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS AND SHIP-MASTERS.

PURE FRESH FLOUR, GROUND IN BOMBAY AT THE EAST INDIAN MILLS, 58, FALKLAND ROAD.

BAPTY BROTHERS Have the pleasure to inform the Public of Bombay, and Up-country Residents, that their new and commodious premises are now completed and fitted with Modern Machinery for the above purpose, and that they are prepared to execute Orders on a large scale, and on the following terms, viz:—

SUPERFINE WHITE FLOUR.

1 lb and under 7 lbs., at 2½ Annas per lb.
7 lbs. and under 56 lbs., at 7 lbs. per Rupee.
56 lbs and upwards, at Rs. 14 per cwt.

Also a limited proportion of Second Sort Flour at half the above rates.

BRAN, Eight Annas per Maund of 28 lbs.

FINE SHARPS, One Rupee per Maund,

exclusive of packages. Bags may be obtained on the premises at cost price, and will be allowed for, if returned uninjured within a reasonable time.

Orders amounting to Seven Rupees and upwards will be delivered, free of charge, anywhere in Bombay.

Samples may be obtained gratis on the premises.

N.B.—In order that the Public may purchase with confidence, BAPTY BROTHERS beg to state that every article manufactured by them will be perfectly PURE and FRESH, which for Up-country Consignments will be packed in Tins, Bags, or otherwise as may be directed.

No pains or expense have been spared to make their premises as complete as possible, the very best grain procurable is purchased, regardless of price, and by their mode of manufacture the Flour retains all the chemical properties of the wheat, and is consequently Stronger, more Wholesome, than any that has hitherto been produced by Machinery in Bombay, and therefore better adapted as an article of food for both young and old: it also comparies favourably with any other Flour imported here, being Fresh and not impaired by a long sea voyage, and we trust it will commend itself to the General Public, from whom we beg to solicit support.

HORSE CORN will also be supplied in a short time when the Machinery is completed.

A BAKERY will also be attached to the premises, the dough being prepared by Machinery, when pure Bread and Biscuit will be supplied, of which due Notice will be given in the local papers.

TERMS—NETT CASH.

BAPTY BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1871.

☞ UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

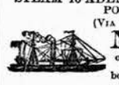
WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

Agents for THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER. Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Nov., at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship JUMNA, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. STRATHCLYDE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS: otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship DALLAM TOWER, Captain Rhind, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS without delay; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rhind will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship Dallam Tower.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque M. M. PETER, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS alongside the Ship for their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Greatorex will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's side. All the bills of Lading, accompanied by Shipping Orders, should be sent in to my Office for countersignature.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Barque M. M. Peter.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1871.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE QUARTERLY COUPON, DUE on the 16TH NOVEMBER in PARIS, is now PAYABLE at the Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the exchange of fcs. 2-48 PER RUPEE.

14, Rampart Row, W., 26th October 1871.

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT IMPROVED SAW-CLEANING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Carnac Bunder, in accordance with the Notice given in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th instant, and in conformity with clauses 56 and 57 of Act V. of 1863, on SATURDAY, the 4th of November, at 1 P.M.:—Acids, Oil, Gunnies, Gunnies, and other Miscellaneous Articles. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the day of Sale.

G. NORMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D. Bombay Custom House, 30th October 1871.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—FOR SALE, a pair of handsome well matched fast trotting CARRIAGE HORSES. Bay with black points. Age 7 and 8. Height 14.2. Apply to

Mr. THOMPSON, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, SIX SAILING BARGES (2 of Wood and 4 of Iron), one Steam Gig, one Cutter Yacht, two Prows, and a ship's Long Boat.—Apply to

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E., Acg. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 30th Oct. 1871.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	...	Rs. 28 4
Proctor's Edenhall's Wisdom	...	... 0 10
Rochefoucauld's Reflections, Maxims, &c	...	... 1 8
Gems of Modern Belgian Art	...	... 13 4
Every Boys' Annual, 1872	...	... 3 12
Good Words for the Young, Vol. 1871	...	... 4 12
Richter's Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces	...	... 2 8
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	...	... 5 8
House's Practical Man. 2 Vols. New edition	...	... 6 12
Parliamentary Report; Eastern Bengal Railway	...	1 0
,, East Indian Telegraphs	...	1 0
Regulations and Instructions for Encampments, 1871	...	... 0 8
Cavalry Sword, Carbine, Lance, and Field Gun Drill	...	... 0 10
Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon: a book of Elephant and Elk Sport. *Chromolithographs*, 4to.	...	... 15 0
Aveling's Carpentry and Joinery: a Manual for the Many	...	... 2 4
Profitable and Ornamental Poultry. *Coloured Plates*	...	... 2 4
Present Day Papers on prominent Questions in Theology, by Bishop of Argyll	...	... 4 12
The naval Chip Papers, edited by N. Nutgall	...	... 3 12
Morgan's Furnology, and How to use it	...	... 3 12
Tarpley's Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry. *New edn.*	...	... 1 4
A County Family; by Author of "Lost Sir Massingbird".	...	... 3 12
Episodes of an Obscure Life. *Cheap edition*	...	... 3 12
Thackeray's Works. New edition. Vol. 1, to be completed in Twelve Volumes	...	... 3 4
Goldsmith on Equity	...	... 11 4
Russell Reynolds's System of Medicine. Vol. 3	...	... 15 12
Rustow's War for the Rhine Frontier: its Political and Military History. Vol. 1	...	... 20 0
Cruickshank's Comic Almanack, 1844 to 1853	...	... 1 12
Shut up in Paris; by N. Sheppard	...	... 6 12
Paris under the Commune; numerous illustrations; by Leigh ton	...	... 6 12
Elephants—Photographs by Sykes, with Text by J. Burgess, F.R.G.S.	...	... 45 0
Oliver Twist, *new cheap illustrated edition*	...	... 1 8
The Old Colonel and the Old Corps; by Lieut. Col. C. E. S. Gleig	...	... 5 0
The Story of Pauline—a Tale	...	... 3 12
Estelle Russell	...	... 3 12
Parkes' Curmonies of Craft Masonry	...	... 8
Hand Book of Mining Tools	...	... 6 0
Russell's Book of Authors	...	... 2 8
Post and Paddock; by the "Druid"	...	... 1 8
Saddle and Sircin; by do	...	... 1 8
Bones and I; by Whyte Melville	...	... 3 0
Abbott's English Lessons for English People	...	... 3 0
Norton's Leading Cases in Hindu Law. Part 2	...	... 21 0
Balaustion's Adventure; by R. Browning	...	... 3 4
Donaldson's Specification. New edition	...	... 16 4
The Old Bushman's Sporting Sketches	...	... 4 12
Captain Fitzroy, R.N.'s Battle Ocean	...	... 7 8
A son of the Soil; Mrs. Oliphant	...	... 1 8
Behind the Veil; by author of Six Months' Hence	...	... 2 0
Forster's Star Atlas	...	... 15 12
Cassell's Book of Birds, Vol 2	...	... 6 12
East India Army and Civil Service List—July	...	... 3 12
Illustrated News. Vol Jan. to June, 1871	...	... 2 0
Aasen's Beautiful Sheild	...	... 2 4
Arver's English Reprints—Bacon	...	... 3 12
Watson's Elementary Geometry	...	... 2 4
A brave Lady; by Author of John Halifax	...	... 3 4
Adam's Land of the Nile	...	... 1 8
D'Aucantourt's Paris, 8 plates	...	... 35 0
My Son o. Days in Paris; by Margaret Le Jeune	...	... 2 4
Pope's Text book of Indian History	...	... 5 8
Canoe Travelling; Log of a Cruise on the Baltic; by Baden Powell	...	... 3 12
The Wheel of the Law; or Buddhism illustrated from Siamese sources, by the modern Buddhist, with a Life of Buddha; by H. Alabaster	...	... 8 12
Nassau W. Senior's Journals in France and Italy, 1848 to 1857, 2 vols	...	... 15 0
Inside Paris during the Seige; by an Oxford Graduate	...	... 4 12
Bridge's Mariner's Pocket Book	...	... 1 0
Nesbitt's Specimens of Medieval Architecture	...	... 20 0
Stowe's Pinks and White Tyranny	...	... 2 4
Blyth's Houses in Country	...	... 3 4
Richard on's Englishman's House	...	... 4 12
Weigutman on the Law of Marriage	...	... 5 12
The New Bible Commentary, called the Speaker's Commentary, by Writers appointed by sanction of a Committee of Bishops, Vol. I	...	... 18 12
Lessons at Twilight. New Edition	...	... 3 0
Sterne's Uncle Toby	...	... 1 8
Wilson's, Prof. H. H., Select Specimens from the Theatre of the Hindus. 2 Vols	...	... 15 0
Cameos from English History	...	... 3 4
Gilmore's Hunters' Adventures	...	... 9 8
Help's Life of Hernando Cortes 2 Vols	...	... 15 0
Clark and Sabine's Electrical Tables and Formulæ	...	... 7 12
Goubaud's Pillow Lace Book	...	... 2 14
Father Eyachathe's Orations	...	... 1 0
Treatise on Ammunition. Vol 2, part 2	...	... 1 8
Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine	...	... 11 4
Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur. A Morocco	...	... 10 0
Arnold's Friendship's Garland	...	... 3 0
R. H. Bickersteth's Two Brothers, and other Poems	...	... 3 12
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols 3 and 4. Each	...	... 7 8
Transactions of Social Science Association, 1870	...	... 7 8
Tytler's Noble at College	...	... 2 12
My Schoolboy Friends, or Whitminster School	...	... 3 4
Hunter's Suit in Equity	...	... 9 12
Martin's Microscopic Objects figured and described	...	... 8 12
Chamber Dramas for Children. By Mrs G Macdonald	...	... 4 12
St Phen Scudamore: a Tale for Boys	...	... 3 4

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STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

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NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW, *ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.*

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.*

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE AMATEURS WILL APPEAR, FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, ON THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER 1871.

THE PERFORMANCE (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND WITH APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, SCENERY, &c.) WILL COMMENCE WITH THE VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

FISH OUT OF WATER.

To Conclude with the Romantic Drama, by the author of "THE CHARCOAL BURNER," "LUCREZIA BORGIA," &c., &c., entitled,

THE ROBBER OF THE RHINE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)...	Rs. 4	Stalls.....	Rs. 2
,, ,, (unreserved) ,,	3	Gallery.....	,, 1-8
		Pit.....	Re. 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 12 o'clock.

VIVAT REGINA!

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, to receive Tenders, and are requested to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85½ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates.

Copies of the specification of work, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be open, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on pay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Bank of Bombay and Land shares. Spinning shares closed dull and declining.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 28th Oct., compared with the statement issued on 21st October :—

LIABILITIES.	21st Oct.	28th Oct.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	249,06,265	243,67,062
Do. do. at Branches.	19,73,778	22,32,750
Other Deposits	136,30,240	142,05,313
Post Bills	37,250	36,811
Cash Credits, undrawn	10,32,908	11,72,725
Rs.	480,72,841	485,05,161

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,14,889	55,33,984
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	90,30,740	97,22,467
Loans, on Security of do do.	14,34,452	16,92,490
Current Accounts, overdrawn	15,474	13,498
Bills Discounted	85,38,323	78,13,813
Stamps	7,268	7,992
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,91,027		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000		
	4,36,027	4,36,27
Bullion	12,64,011	13,45,278
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,38,988	4,95,739
Cash and Currency Notes	204,99,304	217,74,415
Rs.	480,72,841	485,05,161

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 16th, to Saturday, 21st Oct, 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,248	4	0
House Rate	8,377	10	2
Police Rate	3,918	8	9
Lighting Rate	3,918	8	9
Water Rate	4,711	2	2
Halalcore Cess	3,312	2	7
Market Fees	2,585	0	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	206	4	0
Miscellaneous Fees	545	15	7
Fines and Penalties	212	8	0
Town Duties	11,086	12	11
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	4,700	0	0
Total Rs.....	49,822	10	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—30TH OCTOBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th October, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th October, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30 h October, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th October, 10-45 A.M , Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th October, (time incorrect)

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 30th October, 12-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 29th to 9 P.M. of the 30th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 0	0 3
„ Galle	6 36	3 18
„ Kurrachee	4 10	0 3
„ Madras	0 40	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th Oct, 1-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th Oct., 1-15 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th Oct., 11-12 A.M.; via Turkey, 28th Oct , 10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 30th Oct., 12-27 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 30th Oct., 2-15 P.M.—Latest received "Calcutta, 30th, 3-59 P.M."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bulk	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre.....	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium.....	Rs. 2 to 20 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Jumna	Laing	London, Aug. 1.
	British Monarch ...	Howe	London, Aug. 3.
	Lord Clyde (s).....	Ringcome ...	Cochin, Oct. 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Sir Henry (s)	Steele	Liverpool.
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)...	Hibbert	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

HOOGHLY.

Oct.	ARRIVALS.		
27	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Oct. 1.
	Indian Empire	Blackmore....	London, July 13.
	Portia	Higgins	London, July 6.

MADRAS.

Oct.	ARRIVAL.	
27	Excelsior (s)	London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30th Oct., 10-42 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 28th October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·867 in.
Temperature of the Air	78·9 „
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·2 „
Dew Point	73·8 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·847 „
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8.....	1·5 „
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·6 „
Minimum do. do.	74·2 „
General direction of wind, N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	257
	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0 0
Registered between 1st January and 22nd Oct, 1871	37 55
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 29th Oct....	37 55

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 30th Oct, 9 A.M—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 80.

CANANORE, 30th Oct, 10 A.M—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·060.

MANGALORE, 30th Oct, 10 A.M—Weather fair, thermometer 86. CARWAR, 30th Oct, 11 A.M—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 30.

TUTICORIN, 30th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·825.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

Hooper, Captain, 1st Madras Cavalry, from leave, from Kamptee.

Caine, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Bangalore.

Beatsie, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

Daniell, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Phillips, Captain, Political Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Bunker, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mecan Meer.

Thomas, Captain, Bengal Commissariat, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

White, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Poona

Pemberton, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Stock, Brigadier General, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Blowers, Captain, 13th Native Infantry, on leave, to Surat.

Pemberton, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mallingaum.

Collier, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Asseerghur.

Hooper, Captain, 1st Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Dixon, Quarter Master, 55th Regiment, to rejoin, to Chakrata.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 28th October, 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt Col St J O'N Muter, S C, to officiate as Comdt at Asseerghur.

Staff Surg J Parr is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Mhow Division, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England, per Indian troopship, on the 15th proximo :—

Surg Maj White, M D, C B, Staff, in medical charge.

Surg Whylock, 83rd Foot.

Asst Surg O'Neil, 104th.

Asst Surg Hayden, Staff

So much of G O G No 618, 4th instant, as relates to Maj J F Chapman, S C, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard test :—

Lt W B Hogean, 6th Brig R A.

Asst Sur R A Pearson, Indian Med Dept.

Riding Master W G Matthews, 3rd Hussars.

Private John White, 3rd Hussars.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

12th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 10th October 1871, directing Maj Heathcote to perform the duties of 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer in addition to his own.

The following orders are confirmed :—

49th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 26th Oct 1871, appointing Lt Bogue Asst Instr of Musketry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Maj H Vaughan, Wing Officer 17th N I, from 23rd Oct to 21st Nov 1871, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg J R Croker, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Asst Surg S Duckering, from 4th July to 13th Oct 1871, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd October 1871.

Under instructions from Government, the Rt Hon the C-in-C is pleased to notify, for general information and guidance, that for the future the supply of tattees to the barracks and hospitals of European troops is to be restricted to half the number of existing apertures *on one side of the buildings only*.

Para. xxiii XI, section VI, Chapter XXI, of the Barrack Regulations to be corrected accordingly.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

56th Regt.—Lt-Col G W Patey to be Col, from the 6th Sept 1870.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd N I—Capt G N Channer to retain the appointment of Qrmr on promotion, dated 16th Oct 1871.

18th N I—Ens G A R Sage, 104th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wg Sub, on probation, vice Teed, deceased, dated 16th Oct 1871.

42nd Assam Light Infantry—Maj and Bt Lt Col J P Sherriff, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Nowell, who has proceeded to England, on medical certificate, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Capt A Harrison, Offg Wg Officer 39th N I, to be 1st Wg Sub, vice Alexander, vacated on proceeding on furlough, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Landour Depot—Local Capt H H F Gifford, 4th Hussars, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Anstruther, whose term will expire on the 27th instant, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Murree Depot—Capt J G Cockburn, 1st Bat 6th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Barron, who will vacate on the departure of his regiment from India, dated 16th Oct 1871.

(Maj Genl McMurdo will be so good as to make arrangements for the performance of the duties during Capt Cockburn's absence on special duty.)

Pachmarree—Capt A A LeMesurier, 1st Bat 14th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Fraser, who will vacate on the departure of his regiment from India, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Chunar Fortress—Maj W Siddons Young, S C, Fort Adjt and Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Weld, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Fort Attock—Capt T St Q Clutterbuck, Offg Wg Officer 29th N I, to be Adjt, vice Hawes, proceeding on furlough, dated 16th Oct 1871.

Roorkee—Capt A W Lucas, 109th Regt, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the temporary absence of Capt Angelo, employed on the Divisional Staff, dated 16th Oct 1871.

With the sanction of Government the C-in C is pleased to make the following temporary appointments :—

The Senior Officer will command the Eastern Frontier District, during the absence, with the Looshai expedition of Brig Genl G Bourchier, C B, R A.

Capt F S S Brind, 1st Bat 17th Foot, to be 1st class Station Staff Officer of the district, during the absence, on active duty, of the Brig Maj.

The services of Bt Col C Fraser, C B, V C, 11th Hussars, were placed at the disposal of Govt for special duty, with effect from the 9th July 1871.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals J Rose is appointed to the Allahabad Circle of Med cal Superintendence.

The resignation of his appointment, as Hospital Apprentice in the Sub Med Dept, by J Waldron, doing duty with the 1st Bat 3rd Foot, is accepted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Brig G nl E Kaye, C B, Comdg at Mooltan, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Bt Col J Young, 25th Brig, to remain in the hills, from the 15th Oct 1871 to the 1st Feb 1872, on private affairs, in extension. Lt R Corbett, B Bat 8th Bgde, to England, for fifteen months, from the 15th Nov, on private affairs. Lt C M Smith, G Bat, 5th Bdge, to remain in Calcutta, from the 19th Oct to the 18th Dec, to study the native languages, in extension.

24th Foot, 2nd Bat—Ens J H Banks, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot—Lt H E Gautier, to Almorah, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

41st Foot—Capt A D Currie, from the 10th Nov 1871 to the 28th Feb 1872, for the purpose of joining the regimental depot.

63rd Foot—Ens R M Smyth, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col C S Fowle, 2nd in Comd 36th N I, to Bombay, from the 3rd Oct to the 3rd Nov, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for sick furlough to Europe.

(This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G O C C of the 4th October, p. 511.)

Capt G W Hawes, Fort Adjt, Attock, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt G Atkins, attached to the 1st N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt T Dawes, Adjt 17th N I, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg R O Hayden, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surg L H Lees, M D, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th October 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

59th Foot—Bt Maj J. S. P. Clarke to be Lt Col, from the 30th of Sept. 1871.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lt C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Squad Subn, to be Adjt, vice Hewett, vacated on appointment to the Bgde Staff, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Lt W. B. Craigie, Genl List, Cavalry, attached to the 11th Ben Cav, to be 2nd Squad Sub, vice Salkeld, dated 9th Oct 1871.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lt Col W. J. Ward, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Eyres, appointed to the Bgde Staff, dated 9th Oct 1871.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt A. A. Dick, 2nd in Comd and offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Wright, appointed Depy Adjt Genl, Head Quarters, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Capt R. E Boyle, 3rd Squad Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Dick, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Cap A H Prinsep, late 4th European Lt Cav, offg 2nd in Comd 12th Ben Cav, to be 2nd Squad Officer, vice Buller, appointed 2nd in Comd of the Central India Horse, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Capt W I Bax, 1st Squad Sub and offg 2nd Squad Officer, to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Boyle, dated 9th October 1871.

Lt H Bolleau, 2nd Squad Sub and offg 3rd Squad Officer, to be 1st Squad Sub, vice Bax, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Lt E E Money, 2nd Bat 12th Regt, offg 1st Squad Sub, on probation, to be 2nd Squad Sub, on probation, vice Bolleau, dated 9th Oct 1871.

13th Bengal Cavalry—Capt R C Low, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Watson, appointed to the Comd of the Central India Horse, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Capt W H Macnaghten, 2nd Squad Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Low, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Capt C R Pennington, 1st Squad Sub, to be 2nd Squad Officer, vice Macnaghten, dated 9th Oct 1871.

Dum-Dum—Capt G F M Phillips, S C, attached to the 33rd N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Collier, vacated on proceeding on furlough, dated 19th Oct 1871.

1st Bat 11th Regt—Subject to confirmation by H M, the retirement from the Service, by the sale of his commission, of Local Maj John William Poole, is sanctioned by the C-in-C, dated 9th Oct 1871.

The leave granted to 2nd Capt A Swinton, No 2 Batty 22nd Bgde R A, in G O C C dated 4th Oct 1871, p 511, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd Oct 1871 :—Ensign H M Stapleton, 1st Bat 19th Foot; Private W Henry, 1st Bat 19th Foot; Ensign J F Fitzmaurice, 2nd Bat 19th Foot; Ensign C Hawkes, 2nd Bat 19th Foot; Ensign L H M Lewin, 2nd Bat 19th Foot; Capt C F Perrot, 63rd Foot; Lt W F Nuthall, 63rd Foot; Private P Bleson, 63rd Foot; Conductor J Kelly, Ordnance Department.

Asst Surg R W Clifton, A Bat 22d Bgde R A, is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, after the expiration of his leave, until 15th Nov 1871, after which date he will join his battery at Allahabad, en-route to England.

The following order is confirmed :—

39th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 7th Oct, appointing Ens F Abbott to be Interpreter, vice Capt A G Wynen.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Surg J Ogilvy, M. D., F Bgde, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 22nd to the 30th Sept, on urgent prive affairs, in extension.

18th Hussars—Lt J Stuart, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars—Lt F W Benson, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt F H McLeod, C Baty, 19th Bgde, to remain at Simla, to 15th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of leave, on private affairs.

2nd Capt F B Roberts, 13-h Bgde, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Capt G H W Ewbank, A Baty, 19th Bgde, to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt G H Palmer, A Baty, 23rd Bgde, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Asst Surg E Drew, 18th Bgde, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Ens W E G Forbes, to remain at Murree, from the 1st to the 14th Oct, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Asst Surg J A Crean, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion—Capt A A LeMesurier, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 5th to the 30th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion—Ens H Hay, to remain in Bombay, from the 14th Oct to the 20th Nov, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

24th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Capt W R B Chamberlin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Lt T P Powell, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

90th Foot—Ens T M A Lawder, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg J H. Hunter, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th October 1871.

6th Foot—Staff Surg Eugene Francis O'Leary to be Surg, vice Alexander Dudgeon Galland, M D, appointed to the Staff, dated 9th Sept 1871.

19th Foot—Lt James Gordon Moir to be Capt by purchase, vice Stephen Weston Bent, who retires, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Ens William Wilkinson Scott to be Lt by purchase, vice Moir, dated 9th Sept 1871.

25th Foot—Lt Samuel Philip Lucas Konarski to be Capt by purchase, vice Robert William Thomas Dawson, who retires, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Ens Arthur de la Poer Beresford-Peirse to be Lt by purchase, vice Konarski, dated 9th Sept 1871.

37th Foot—Capt Douglas Alleyne to be Maj by purchase, vice William Worsley Worswick, who retires, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Lt Archibald McDonald Beamish to be Capt, by purchase, vice Alleyne, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Ens William Parry Mouckton to be Lt, by purchase, vice Beamish, dated 9th Sept 1871.

45th Foot—Ens Frederick Percy Gosling has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, dated 9th Sept 1871

62nd Foot—Lt Thomas Dunken William Dunn to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt T J FitzSimon, who has resigned that appointment, dated 4th July 1871.

Rifle Brigade—Lt Richard Frederick Thomson to be Adjt, vice Lt F E Kerr, who resigns that appointment, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Medical Department—Surg Alexander Dudgeon Gulland, M D., from 6th Foot, to be Staff Surg, vice Eugene Francis O'Leary, appointed to the 6th Foot, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Asst Surg James Davis Gunning, from 1st Foot, to be Staff Asst Surg, vice Henry Comerford, M D., appointed to the 1st Foot, dated 9th Sept 1871.

Brevet Col William Rice Dickinson, retired full-pay, Rl Engrs late Bombay, to be Maj Genl, the rank being honorary only, dated 1st Sept 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

92nd Foot—Lieut Stuart Alexander Menzies to be Lt, by purchase, vice Chalmer, promoted, dated 28th August 1871. (Cancels Ensign Selby's promotion to this vacancy.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd N I—Capt E R C Wilcox, S C, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Blair, offg as 2nd in Comd, dated 13th Oct 1871.

4th N I—Lt Col R C Anderson, S C, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lt Col Stubbs on furlough, dated 13th Oct 1871.

4th Goorkha R gt—Capt J Hay, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Rowcroft, who has proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate, dated 13th Oct 1871.

Lt G W Rogers, Qr-mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Hay, dated 13th Oct 1871.

Lt C A Mercer, 2nd Wg Subn, to officiate as Qr-mr, vice Rogers, dated 13th Oct 1871.

Referring to the orders marginally cited, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following postings of General Officers :—

Bgdr Genl W. Olpherts, C B, V C, to the Rohilcund District.

Bgdr Genl J McN Walter, C B, to the Saugor District.

Bgdr Genl R O Bright, C B, to the Gwalior District.

Bgdr Genl J Turner, C B, to the Sealkote Command.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G G O No 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Persian—Lt A C Toker, Adjt 18th N I.

High Proficiency in Hindee—Ens C H S Gambier, 58th Foot.

Persian, under Clause VIII.—Capt W C Mackinnon, Inspr of Musketry, first division. Lt R B Lockwood, Corps of Guides.

Bengalee under Clause VIII—Lt G Brehon, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wg Sub 17th N I.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.—Ensign P J Hughes, 26th Foot; Lieutenant J B Lynch, 37th Foot; Ensign E V Huyshe, 41st Foot; Ensign E Burrell, 85th Foot; Lieutenant R K Ridgeway, 95th Foot; Ensign A T Banon, 104th Foot; Captain G B Wolseley, Station Staff Officer, Delhi.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

In order to prevent the destruction of tents from mildew, which is the certain result of their having been packed away while wet, the Rt Hon the C-in-C directs that Commanding Officers may be required to have the camp equipage in their charge frequently pitched and aired, and that they satisfy themselves by personal inspection, that the same has not been packed or lodged in store in a damp condition.

When it is unavoidably necessary to store away equipage in a damp state, the first opportunity should invariably be taken to dry the same; but as a rule, tents should never be struck, preparatory to storage, before being thoroughly dried.

DISCIPLINE.

In drawing the attention of officers commanding British corps and regiments to para. 945, Queen's Regulations, the C-in-C desires that in future the spirit of the orders contained in that paragraph shall be more closely adhered to than appears hitherto to have been the case.

H E accordingly directs that whenever it is necessary to confine a soldier for any offence, the non-commissioned officer, who orders him into confinement, shall never, if it be avoidable, be the one to accompany the escort to the guard room.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 18th October 1871.

The following postings are ordered—

Capt R. K. O'Grady, from attached 20th N. I., to 1st Wg Sub 15th N I, vice Robinson, deceased.

Major T. Austin, S C, from general duty, Secunderabad, to offg Wing Officer 15th Regt N. I.

The following orders are confirmed—

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Asst Surg H. G. Hall, Depy Inspr Genl, Indian Med cal Dept., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to assume medical charge of the 4th Mad Lt Cav, vice Surg Maj Dixon removed to the Ceded District.

By the Officer Commanding 2 d Bat 10th Foot, appointing Lc N. P O'Gorman, Asst Instr of Musketry to the bat during the annual course

By the Officer Commanding 45th Foot, appointing Ensign G. H. Fort, Acg Instr, and Lt E. L. H. Kyle, Acdg Asst Instr of Musketry, vice Capt H. Lombardo, Acdg Adjt.

Intimation has been received from the War Office of the following transfers of officers of the Royal Artillery :—

Asst Surg C White, 20th Bgde, to Depot Bgde R A.

Asst Surg D J Canny, Depot Bgde, to 20th Bgde R A, vice White.

With reference to G O C C, dated 5th Sept 1871, Capt Hunt, 27th, and Adamson, 36th N I, to exchange appointments, the exchange is to have effect from date of arrival of the 1st Detachment of the 36th Regt N I at Bangalore.

Capt J Whitton, H M's 1st Bat 21st Foot, is directed to proceed to Madras on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the Brigade Major, Fort St. George, preparatory to taking charge of details proceeding to England.

Capt F E Trevor, S C, 1st Wg Sub 25th Regt N I, has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

Qr Mr Sergt John Guthree, of the 10th Regt N I, is transferred to the 33rd Regt N I, with effect from the date of arrival of the latter regt at Dorundah.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding 2nd Bat 10th Foot, appointing Lt C Knatchbull to perform the duties of Qr-mr from 1st Oct 1871, vice Qr-Mr Murray on leave.

By the Officer Commanding 2nd Bat 24th Foot, appointing Lt Budgen to act as Asst Instr of Musketry, during the annual course, vice Lt Reinforth on the sick list.

By the Officer Comdg Troops, Fort St George, directing the Surg of the 3rd Bat 60th Rifles, to assume medical charge of No 1 20-h Bgde R A, from 20th May 1867, to 17th Feb 1868, and from 14th May to 27th June 1868.

By the same, directing the Surg of the 3rd Bat 60th Rifles, to afford medical aid to the Depot and Families of the 45th Regt, from 23rd May to 27th June 1868—Details and Engineering College from 4th April 1867 to 23th June 1868, until further orders.

By the Commandant 27th Regt N I, appointing Maj J H Warden to officiate as 2nd in Com and Wg Officer, and Capt W S Hunt, as Wing Officer without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lt-Col C Nicholls, removed to the 39th N I.

By the Commandant 27th N I, appointing Lt and Qr-mr W McD Robinson to officiate as Adjt, without prejudice to his other duties, from 5th Oct 1871, or until further orders, vice Lt Mathias, removed to Sappers and Miners.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Col H E Hicks, 5th Bgde, for 10 days, from 23rd Oct 1871, or date of departure—Bangalore, urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Maj J Crawford, for 30 days, from 4th Oct 1871 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G O G 14th Sept 1871.

Staff Corps—Capt A K Oakes, 1st Wg Sub 25th Regt N I, from 15th Oct 1871 or date of departure, for 6 months —Secunderabad, S C.

21st Foot—Lt J N Tew, 2nd Bat, from 16th to 21st Aug 1871, in extension, to enable him to join.

76th Foot—Qrmr Robert Davies, from 13th Oct 1871 or date of departure to Bombay, S C, to appear before a Medical Board.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 28.)

Mr William Young, Offg Mag and Collr of Gorackpore, two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 15th Dec next, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr Arthur Boulderson, C S., leave on medical certificate from the 20th June to the 15th Nov 1871.

Mr Henry Munchin Chase, Mag and Collr of Allygurh, furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from the 1st Feb 1872, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 12th instance, is granted to Mr R P Colvin, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

This cancels Notification No 219FC, dated 23rd Sept 1871.

Mr W A T Dick, Offg Asst Conservator of Forests, 3 d grade, passed the lower standard examination on the 4th ultimo.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

Mr C P Bird, Asst Comr, Hissar, is invested in the Criminal Department with the powers of a Sub Mag of the 1st class, and with special powers in the Civil and Revenue Departments.

The services of Capt E Newbery, Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Legislative Department, for three months, commencing from the 1st Dec 1871.

The Rev W D Cowley, M A, was deputed to Cashmere as Resident Clergyman during the season of 1871.

Dr C R Stulpnagel, Asst Master, Lahore Zilla School, attached to the Lahore College as Asst Professor, is appointed Curator, Central Book Depot, Lahore, vice Mr J M Carter, resigned.

Mr C B Corbyn, Head Master, Zilla School, Simla, on the grade of Rs. 150, and Offg as Asst Inspr, Ambala Circle, to succeed to the appointment of Rs. 250 per mensem vacated by Dr Stulpnagel, and to continue to officiate as Asst Inspr, Ambala Circle.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1st Oct 1871.

Mr T Roberts, Asst Comr, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Ambala District.

Capt H V Riddell, Asst Comr, from the Ambala to the Jullundhur District, on being relieved by Mr. Roberts.

Mr W M Young, Asst Comr, is posted to the Lahore District on his return from furlough.

Mr F C Channing, Asst Comr, from the Lahore to the Gujeranwala District.

Mr J E George, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, Office of Controller of P W Accounts, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st June 1871.

Mr C W Angus is appointed an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from the 9th Jan 1871, and is posted to the Office of Controller of P W Accounts.

Mr C W Angus, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, Office of Controller of P W Accounts, has been permitted to resign his appointment on being relieved by Mr. Roberts.

Mr J F McKenzie, Asst Engr, from the Peshawur to the Derajat Division.

Mr S James, Asst Engr, from the Derajat to the Peshawur Division.

Mr B G Wallis, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawur Division.

Lt H R Le M Carey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, transferred to the Sirhind Canal.

Lt J H O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, to the 3rd div, Bari Doab Canal.

Mr D McMordie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the 3rd div, Bari Doab Canal, to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42 ...	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24 ...	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14 ...	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5 ...	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning

NOTES OF A JOURNEY HOME.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BLACK SEA, Aug. 11, Evening.

Leaving Constantinople on the way to the Danube and Vienna, I proceed to give you my impressions of the "Queen of the East." We were told that a week was quite inadequate for Constantinople, but have found it ample. Coming from other Eastern cities we found nothing very novel in the bazaars. There were more attractions for us in the Frank quarters of Pera and Galata, where we found ourselves again in the bustle of European city life. But the visitor's chief pleasure lis in the excursions and views, which are plentiful and magnificent. It is worth travelling far to mount the tower of Seraskier in Stamboul, or that of Galata on the other side of the Golden Horn, and pass an hour enjoying what I suppose is the finest scene of the kind on the earth. My preference is for the view from the former. Looking southwards you have the Sea of Marmora on the right, stretching to the horizon; Scutari and Kadiköi are prettily situated on an irregular part of the Asiatic coast in front; to the left the Bosphorus loses itself between high hills; and on the same side the Golden Horn forms a right angle with the waters of the straits, separating Stamboul, in which you are standing, from the suburbs of Galata and Pera. The Golden Horn is alive with steamers, ships, and caïques, Stamboul bristling with minarets, and the dark-blue waters of the Bosphorus contrast finely with the city and the wooded hills. On the Stamboul side, at the entrance of the Golden Horn, there is a tongue of land called Seraglio Point, which has a pretty appearance from the steamer as you approach the anchorage. Here stands what was left of a palace by the conflagration of 1865. The Sultan used to have his chief residence here. He has it now in an enormous and splendid building a little further up the Bosphorus than the Horn. In the enclosure of the old Seraglio you find the Mint and a large depôt of arms. In the latter there is a curious and amusing exhibition of figures dressed for the most part in the costumes of the old Janissaries. The guide-books say that a firman is required for admission here, but we got in without one by paying two piastres (about four-pence) each. In this same quarter is a large building of the plainest possible appearance known as the Sublime Porte. The name owes its origin to a way good Sultans had in the olden times of administering justice at the gate of their palace. The gate came to be called the Sublime Porte, and now the Government offices bear the name. Political business, great and small, is transacted here. On the west side of the Seraglio enclosure and not far from the coast is the famous mosque which was formerly the Christian Church of St. Sophia. It is odd that the Mahomedans think these buildings of the Infidels good enough for their places of worship. But both in Jerusalem and Damascus we found similar cases in which they had somehow managed to get over their scruples. I need not tell you that the Mosque of St. Sophia (as it is commonly called) is well worth a visit. If you go without a firman, as we did, you will have to do some little bargaining at the door. There is no appeal against the demand made on you, however exorbitant it may be. A sixpence or less satisfies some people, but in the case of my companion and myself, our nationality being painfully obvious, nothing less than a mejidieh (3s. 6d.) each would do. We manœuvred a bit to get a reduction, but a threat came that if we didn't pay over two mejidiehs at once we should be required to give four. The exterior of the building is confused and ugly, owing probably to the number of excrescences on the original design. To see all the large mosques in Constantinople would take a week in itself, and be seriously expensive. For our part we were content with inspecting one, having been seeing buildings of the kind elsewhere *ad nauseam*. The tomb of the Sultan Mahmood, and the building containing it, are ranked among the most interesting objects in Stamboul. A prominent ornament of the tomb are two golden candlesticks presented by the ex-Empress Eugenie. Every year there is a carpet brought hither from Mecca, and the Sultan (a son of Sultan Mahmood) comes to pray upon it. Among the other sights in Stamboul are the Hippodrome or Meidan, where there are a curious obelisk brought from Egypt, and a rotten-looking old column, the chief wonder about which is that it stands at all; the subterranean "Cistern of a Thousand Columns" which should have its name altered to "The Cistern of between two and three hundred Columns;" the old wall of the city, the "Castle of the Seven Towers" (which is also deficient in the number), and an interesting and picturesque Roman aqueduct. At the "Castle of the Seven Towers" is the terminus of the Roumelian Railway, a great work which is to connect Constantinople with the Austrian lines. The first section of the line (which goes in the direction of Adrianople) was opened at the beginning of the present year. There is no other railway hereabouts. It is in Stamboul that the native bazaars are. Many of them are long covered buildings, having a gate at each end which is closed at night. As in other Oriental cities there are separate quarters for the different trades. You cross between Stamboul and Galata by a bridge of boats, paying a coin of the value of a penny as toll. The bridge is a busy crowded place. Steamers for the Bosphorus, Scutari, the Princes' Islands, and the places up the Golden Horn, are continually leaving it or arriving. I may mention *apropos* of our first appearance on the bridge a curious mode of bailing an Englishman common in Constantinople. As we were passing by unaware of the customary payment, the tollman called out to us, "Johnny, Johnny," trying Signor when he found we didn't answer to the name of "Johnny." It wasn't the only time I was so called, and I have no reason to think any discourtesy was intended. In Galata you find the offices of the shipping companies, bankers, &c., but it is a nasty place, and the less one walks about there the better. The most interesting thing in it to me was the street tramway which was opened just two or three days before we arrived. It seemed to work admirably, and I heard of no accidents. If a tramway succeeds in Galata, in a street so narrow as the average width of your own Meadow Street, it might succeed almost anywhere. It is intended, I understand, to carry the Constantinople tramway across an iron bridge at present in course of construction over the Golden Horn. Pera is reached by a steep ascent from Galata, the main street up being formed into steps for a considerable part of the way. It is in Pera that you find the palaces of the European Ambassadors and the good hotels. It is a well-built quarter with a good but narrow main street running through it. An hour can be well spent in witnessing the ravages of the conflagration that occurred here rather more than a year ago. Some of the finest buildings as well as a countless number of the frail wooden structures that are the curse of the city were consumed by the flames, and it will be long yet before the gaps are filled up. The fear of fires has taken deep hold of the population. Incidents of the conflagrations are the commonest subjects of talk. An elaborate system has been devised for the purpose of raising an alarm in case of fire It is on this account mainly that the two towers in Seraskier and Galata have been built. There are men in them always on the watch, and by means of signals the locality of the fire can be indicated either during the day or at night. On a high position on the other side of the Bosphorus there is another tower for the same purpose.

I shall not attempt to describe the interesting little excursions that may be made from Constantinople. They are all easily and cheaply made. Going either to the Bosphorus or Scutari you are certain at almost any hour to find a boat at the bridge getting up steam. The steamers for the Princes' Islands, down the Sea of Marmora, where many of the gentry pass the night at this time of the year, leave the Horn in the evening and return in the morning. The most interesting of the trips is that up the Bosphorus. One usually goes to Buyukdéré, on the European side, two or three miles from the end of the straits, and a sail of little more than an hour including stoppages. Returning to vary the trip, one may take a steamer which calls at the ports on the Asiatic side. Buyukdéré is a pleasant place, and it is easy to see from the appearance of the houses that it is frequented by the rich and fashionable. A delightful walk is to be had beyond it, and from the hill-tops there is a magnificent view of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. The breadth of the straits is said to be about a mile at the narrowest part, but so clear and bold were the objects on the hills opposite and every ship or boat on the water, that it didn't seem a third of a mile. The fortifications in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are neither numerous nor in appearance formidable. There are, however, many ironclads lying off Constantinople, among them those that were given up lately by the Viceroy of Egypt. The sail from the Golden Horn to Scutari takes about twenty minutes. It is usual for the excursionist to ride or walk thence, westward, to Kadiköi, where he can get a steamer for the return passage. On the way to Kadiköi one passes a Turkish cemetery of immense length—quite a forest of cypress trees. There is an English cemetery also, still more interesting to the British traveller, for here some thousands of his countrymen were buried during the Crimean War. It is close to the seashore, admirably cared for, and contains a monument raised by "Queen Victoria and her people" to honour of the British soldiers and sailors who fell during the war. A trip up the Golden Horn to the "Sweet Waters of Europe" (so called to distinguish them from the "Sweet Waters of Asia" on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus) is performed in a caïque in about an hour and a half. For the sail along the Bosphorus the same swift and elegant boat is often employed. The caïque is a civilised and comfortable form of the Indian tony, furnished with a cushion and pillow on which you lie. A couple of passengers are usually sufficient for it. The Golden Horn bounces gradually narrow till, close to a palace of the Sultan, its breadth is only twenty or thirty feet. The "sweet waters," which enter it there, are separated from the salt water by dams. A small payment to one of the servants obtained admission for us to the apartments of the palace, which are furnished with equal elegance and richness.

In regard to amusements there are no theatres open in Constantinople at present, but cafés-chantants are both numerous and popular. The musical company at the cafés-chantants consists in nearly every case of German-speaking Bohemians, men and girls, the latter playing fiddles, guitars, &c., and contributing the vocal attractions. The girls are generally pretty, and, so far as I saw, perfectly proper in their behaviour. It appears to be a rule that in the intervals of the music they should chat with any of the customers who desire their company and never refuse to be treated. In this way they add immensely to the "consumption." But I am glad to add that their drinks seemed to be always of the mildest coffee or lemonade for instance. Turks and Greeks frequent these places largely, and in several of the cafés there are, in addition to the Bohemians, Turkish and Greek musicians. There is no charge for admission, but every half hour or less one of the girls comes round with a plate on which if liberal you place a piastre (twopence), but after a night or two you are likely to find that half a piastre a time is quite enough.

As Constantinople is the perennial residence of the Sultan, the traveller is likely to have an opportunity of seeing him. He drove into the grounds one day as I was passing, entering slowly as if to let the crowd of by-standers see him. It is not the fashion to salute him in any way. He appears to be highly esteemed by the Europeans at Constantinople. I may mention that he is having a suberb palace built of marble a little further up the Bosphorus than his present chief residence.

I am sorry I cannot add, in conclusion, that Constantinople is a cheap place for the voyager. I fancy it must rank as one of the dearest.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—A fair will be held at Currellwady on Thursday next.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda left for Calcutta last week.

Vagrancy Act.—Yesterday there were thirty-three European vagrants in the Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks Rs. 12 from "D.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

The Deputy Magistrate of Broach.—Mr. Rungrao Bhimjee assumed charge of his office as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach last week.

A Cricket Match comes off this morning at 10 A.M. on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, between the Grant Medical College Cricket Club and the Government Telegraph Cricket Club.

Opening of a Reading Room at Chicklee.—On the 1st instant a reading-room was opened at Chicklee in the Surat collectorate. The procurement of the reading-room is due to the exertions of the Mamlutdar and other natives of the place.

Theft.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a Hindoo named Shamjee Govind to six months' imprisonment, for stealing a silver dish, value Rs. 45, the property of one Pragjee Narayenjee.

The Political Agent of Kattywar.—On his return to Kattywar, Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, visited the Morvee, Wankaneer and Dhrangdhra States, where he was well received by the respective Chiefs of these places.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Candawaddy concerning the death of Anunt Narayen, aged about ten years. The jury found that the boy had met with his death by being accidentally drowned in a tank.

The Resident of Baroda.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* states that Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer Taleyarkhan's pamphlet on Baroda affairs has necessitated an explanation from Colonel Barr regarding the allegations contained in it.

Alimony.—A Mahomedan named Khoodabux Bapoo was yesterday charged, before Mr. Connon, with refusing to support his wife. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay eight rupees as costs, and eight rupees every month for the maintenance of the complainant.

Cazee Shaboodeen.—It is stated that Cazee Shaboodeen, Dewan to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, who is now in England, has passed his examination as a barrister, and that he intends to resign his Dewanship, and to practise as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay.

Trespass.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Shaik Ibrahim Mahomed was charged with wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of one Peeroo Dossa. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Vagrant sent to the Work-house.—James Wilson, a European vagrant, was on Saturday last charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Newly Appointed Dewan to H. H. the Rao of Cutch.—A meeting of the principal native inhabitants of Surat was held on Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the Andrew's Library, to present an address to Mr. Motiram Dulputram, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, who is about to proceed to Cutch to assume his new appointment as Dewan to His Highness the Rao.

Attempted Murder at Surat.—Last week five Hindoos went from Bombay to Surat. One of them had jewellery, worth about Rs. 300. Four of them resolved to proceed to Randeer, near Surat; while the man in charge of the jewellery persisted in stopping at Surat. His companions thereupon stabbed him in the throat with a knife, and while he was lying on the ground, insensible, they decamped with his property. The injured man is now lying in the Civil Hospital at Surat. Although the police are making searching enquiries the culprits have not yet been arrested.

More Distressed Persians.—On Saturday last, the buggla Mozuffer arrived in Bombay with sixty-seven distressed Persian Zoroastrians from Bunder Abbas. Seventy-one embarked at that place, but four died on the voyage. They were sent on Sunday to the charitable dhurmsalla at Chowpatty, where clothes provided by some charitable Parsees were distributed amonst them. Messrs. Godrez Mohrwan apprehend considerable difficulty in bringing to Bombay the hundreds of famine-stricken Zoroastrians who have fled to Bunder Abbas; and they think that more funds are required in addition to the Rs. 12,410 which have been already subscribed for the purpose.

Tables of Measurement.—Mr. Darasha Sorabjee, clerk, Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co., has just published a very useful work, entitled, "A Complete Series of Tables of Measurement of Patent Bales." These carefully compiled tables will doubtless prove very useful to European and native merchants, ships' agents, dubashes, and shippers of cotton generally. It is, we believe, an almost indispensable book of every day reference, and in publishing it, Mr. Darasha has rendered an important service to the mercantile community of Bombay as well as that of the mofussil. The same author, about three years ago, compiled a smaller work on the same subject, and received the cordial support of the local merchants. The reason for publishing the present work, Mr. Darasha explains as follows in the Preface:—"Formerly the measurements given by the dubashes were *average* measurements of different presses, but since the system of measuring bales by measurers appointed by the Collector of Customs under the guarantee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has come into operation, measurements have been met with as have no ready-made tables for them, in short the requirements of the present day evidently necessitated the production of a work like this."

We hear from Belgaum that Captain St. Croix, H. M.'s 2nd Queen's, killed two tigers at Ramghaut lately.—*Deccan Herald.*

Dr. and Mrs. Lord are passengers by the mail steamer which reached Bombay on Saturday last. Dr. Lord will resume his appointment of Civil Surgeon at this station (Poona), and Dr. Beatty will revert to his office of Superintendent of the City Jail.—*Ibid.*

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices, Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy agreed to refrain from bringing forward certain statements he had prepared relative to the water supply of Bombay. He has now published a letter on the subject, which is intended to be laid before the Bench, but which may be considered in the meantime as of some importance and entitled to consideration. Mr. Nusserwanjee has been alarmed at the light monsoon we have had this year, but we would be sorry to conclude that in a matter so nearly affecting the health and comfort of Bombay his fears are likely to be realised. This year, he says, we have had a very scanty rain-fall—only about 45 inches. With only one exception this appears to have been the lightest monsoon which Bombay has had for nearly half a century. In 1838 the rainfall was 50½ inches; in 1859 a little above 51 inches; but in 1855 only 35 inches. "In the hot seasons which followed the latter two years most of us must remember well the sufferings of the people from want of water—how dry the wells, how unwholesome the water, and how hard and inconvenient for the people to get it. The population of the Island at those times was probably about three-fourths of the present population. How alarming, then, it is to think of the distress and calamity which should befall the present population next hot season if the Vehar Lake had not been in existence. But even with the existence of the lake it is certainly more alarming to imagine their deplorable state if they are not blessed with a good fall of rain next year. The height of water in the Vehar Lake now nearly is what it was in June last before the monsoon had properly set in. This fact makes it evident that the water which fell into the lake during the monsoon has already been consumed, and that the population of more than eight hundred thousand souls has to depend for the water supply on the quantity which remains in the lake." Mr. Nusserwanjee takes care to show that we must not delude ourselves with the belief that because out of a volume of water 59 feet high only about 12 feet has been consumed, that we have still about four-fifths of the whole quantity left. "But such could not be the case. The higher the surface of water in the lake is the greater is its expanse, and consequently the quantity in a higher region must be larger than that in a lower one of the same height." That greatly depends upon the construction of the lake. An expression in cubic feet of the water available would be a better means of getting at the true state of affairs. Mr. Nusserwanjee differs with the figures as to the heights of the water in the lake from July 1859 to July 1868, which were given in by Mr. Russel Aitken in his report on the extension of the Bombay water-works, and also the expressed capacity in million gallons of each foot of depth from the fortieth foot on the guage to the highest overflowing level at the sixtieth foot. If we can understand Mr. Nusserwanjee's objection, it is that Mr. Aitken, in his calculations, took no account of the concavity of the lake, but calculated the number of gallons as though the lake had been a square box. But in the heights taken, Mr. Aitken may not have been so far wrong. The lake's sides, like those of a large ship, may not have varied much from a straight line till a considerable depth was reached. Proceeding on Mr. Aitken's data Mr. Nusserwanjee calculates that the capacity of the lake is 10,738,000,000 gallons. The daily supply from the lake is supposed to be 8,500,000 gallons, and multiplying this by 243 days of the dry season gives 2,065,000,000 gallons that would be taken from the lake up till the next monsoon. This is a very great quantity, but by other calculations, and putting so much down for evaporation, Mr. Nusserwanjee brings the total up somewhat higher. But even then he leaves a considerable margin to come and go upon.

The following table of heights of water in the Vehar Lake on 1st October and 1st June of each year from 1859-60 to 1867-68, is prepared from the diagram No. 1 contained in Mr. Aitken's report —

Year.	Height in feet.		Height of water used from 1st October to 1st June in each year.
	On 1st Oct.	On 1st June.	
1859-60	50½	42½	6[illegible]
60-61	55½	47½	8
61-62	53½	43½	10½
62-63	57½	48½	9
63-64	60	49½	9½
64-65	55½	44	11½
65-66	57½	46½	10½
66-67	57½	47	10½
67-68	57½	47½	10

Mr. Nusserwanjee thinks that the present height of water, 47 feet, will fall to about 44 feet. "The monthly measure of diminution will gradually increase, and at last, in May or June last, we are likely to find the water level about the 30th foot of the guage. I cannot conceive the quality of water at such a low region of the lake, but I think it will be found a great deal more unwholesome than what we have yet had to use."

To save the water as much as possible, Mr. Nusserwanjee puts forward the following motions:—

1st.—That no water of the Vehar Lake be used for watering roads; that no water of the same lake be sold for irrigational purposes; and that such measures be adopted by the Municipal Commissioner as to him should appear most expedient for effectually preventing the waste of water through private service pipes.

2nd.—That such timely arrangements be made by the Municipal Commissioner, after consulting the Health Officer, as may be best adapted to purifying the Vehar water, when the necessity of doing this should become evident.

3rd.—That a contoured survey of the lake be at once commenced as soon as the level of water has reached the 47th foot of the guage, and continued downward at vertical depths of 3 feet as the level gradually sinks.

He complains of the waste that takes place at private service pipes, and he thinks the best plan would be to use the Vehar water for drinking and cooking, and well water for all other purposes. He mentions that "Vehar water is considered to be the only wholesome water in Bombay," and also that there are nearly 5,000 wells and tanks in the island, but the majority are condemned for being polluted with sewage. There are other purposes for which water is necessary in most households than cooking and drinking, and we should fancy that, Vehar lake water withdrawn, few Europeans, for instance, would care to have recourse, for purposes of cleanliness, to the water contained in places condemned for being polluted with sewage. The proposal to save the water at present used for watering the roads seems feasible enough. Sea water might be used for that purpose, as we know it to be in some. Scotch towns, and nobody be a bit the worse. Irrigation may be a different matter. To attempt to save water at the expense of our agricultural arrangements might recoil heavily against us, and it would therefore be advisable to move cautiously in this respect. But though thankful to Mr. Nusserwanjee for calling attention to the subject, and honouring him for his anxiety to provide against what might be a serious contingent of the future, we would hope that Bombay is not really so dangerously ill off as might be supposed. In former seasons, when there was great scantiness of water, the people amounting to three-fourths of the present population, were certainly put to considerable inconvenience; but they had no Vehar Lake; and it may be assumed that what three-fourths of the population struggled through when there was no great fountain-head of supply, the whole may do now without much inconvenience when there are vast resources. Again, though our monsoon has been light, the subsequent hot season, already well over, can scarcely be said to be heavy, so hat, on the score of evaporation at least we enjoy an advantage over former years. But to support the Vehar Lake supply there seems no reason why the wells should not be as far as possible utilised by being made free from the contamination of sewage. This done, Mr. Nusserwanjee might rest contented even in the face of a lighter monsoon than we have had. It is quite possible that, by this appearance of sewage in the wrong place, much more water is wasted or made unuseable than at the private service pipes.

We may add that Mr. Nusserwanjee's report concludes with a practical suggestion, indicated in motion No. 3, which may be worth acting on. On this point, we will let Mr. Nusseranjee use his own words:—"By this survey I mean the contouring of the whole of that upper part of the lake which would become dry before the next monsoon. As I have now proposed, so soon as the level of water reaches the 47th foot of the gauge, which I think it nearly has, the margin line may be quickly staked out all round, and afterwards traversed with the aid of a theodolite. Again, as soon as the level falls 3 feet further down, *i.e.*, at the 44th foot of the gauge, the new margin, or the boundary line of water may be staked out and surveyed in the same manner; and so on downwards. In this manner the survey of the lake down to the level to which the water may fall next hot season will be finished. Next year, or at any other time, when the level of the lake begins to be sinking from the highest point, the survey may be resumed and carried downwards from that point until the fiftieth foot of the gauge is reached, this being three feet above the forty-seventh foot. In this manner a correct contoured survey of about the upper one-half of the lake can be accurately made, simply with the help of the water lines, and, I should say more accurately than can be done by means of a levelling instrument. I trust this proposal will meet with the approval of the Bench, as the present opportunity for making the survey is an excellent one A plan constructed from such a survey will enable us to ascertain the greater part of the real capacity of the lake, and will give us a better idea of the remainder than we can now possibly have."

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 246 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 69 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 147 from the Magistrates of Police, and 26 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 151 were natives, and the remaining 94 were Europeans.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Bombay against Poona.

The following are the scores made in the match to which we alluded yesterday. The birds allowed in the first competition were fifteen, and not thirteen, as we were led to understand; and in the second, seven, not nine:—

BOMBAY.

Names.	No. of Birds. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Total.
Kinloch	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	13
Graham	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	8
Hore	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
Waudby	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	10
Morland	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	9
Baker	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	6
		55

POONA.

Names.	No. of Birds. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Total.
Laughton	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	11
Thompson	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12
Butler	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8
Bousted	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	9
Gatacre	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	11
Francis	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	13
		64
		55
Majority for Poona		9

The Sweepstakes, which followed the major match, was won, as we have stated, by Mr. Francis—Mr. Bousted coming next. We need not give detailed scores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Yesterday afternoon, an extraordinary general meeting of members of the Philharmonic Society was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There was a very poor attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Maule was called to the chair.

The Chairman stated the business of the meeting, after which

The Secretary, Mr. T. F. Punnett, read a financial report from which it appeared that there was a balance now due to the treasurer of Rs. 504, while the Society still retained its stock in music, the piano, and the platform. The piano was to have been sold for Rs. 300, but in consequence of Mr. Heins, of Calcutta, having offered to put it in good repair for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 it was resolved to retain it for practice. The sum originally due the treasurer was a little over Rs. 900, and further sums had been spent during the year of Rs. 198 and Rs. 133. Two concerts given during the season realised Rs. 932. The total balance due to the Treasurer therefore amounted, as stated above, to Rs. 504.

The Chairman remarked that it might be advisable to reconstruct the Society *de novo*, if it were to retain its existence. He then went on to say that some time ago before the notice of the extraordinary general meeting the question was mooted whether it was practicable or advisable to revise the Philharmonic. He was of opinion that it was both practicable and advisable. His reason was that now, as three years ago, when the Philharmonic flourished, considerable musical talent exists in Bombay, and he could not see how, with a little exertion and energy on the part of the Committee, the Society could not be made as successful as ever it had been. He thought the Committee should make these exertions, not only for the sake of the Society, but because it would be a great means of educating the people, and also a valuable means of bringing different classes of society together. The Society had been successful before, and he would ask why should it not again?

Mr. Bond said it had occurred to him that the Philharmonic Society would have greater stability if it were united to some other Society—such, for instance, as the Mechanics' Institute.

The Chairman held a different opinion, that it would be better for the Philharmonic if it stood alone. He had read with care a scheme prepared by Mr. Steinacker, and it appeared to him worthy, if not of adoption, at least of careful consideration. Mr. Steinacker's scheme simply was that the Philharmonic Society should work in sections, and that a number of local committees should be appointed, all acting under the Philharmonic Society, and that the sections should be brought together at least once a month, or as often as possible.

Mr. Bond remarked that that appeared a very good plan. Perhaps amateur directors might be secured for these sections, and some gentleman might be got for the more responsible position of conductor.

Mr. Mull did not think it advisable to go into the scheme.

The Chairman—What I object to above everything else is having concerts in different parts of the island quite independent of the Philharmonic Society. I say utilise the Philharmonic. Let Mazagon, Colaba, and Girgaum have their societies, but only branches, and then if they wanted to give a concert it would be easy for them to say, "We have got a few of our own celebrities here; let the Philharmonic help us with a few voices and instrumentalists." Some such plan I am sure would strengthen us.

The Secretary—I do not think that will help us just now, because what we are asked to consider is the present condition of the Society. We cannot alter our rules, or our constitution, or our way of working just at present.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Mull, at this stage, did not think the proceedings should be reported.

The Secretary was of opinion that the proceedings should be reported to a certain extent, so that the public might have an opportunity of knowing what was done.

One gentleman said he did not think the meeting was a general meeting, practically, since so few attended.

The Secretary said that according to the rules the meeting was quite sufficient to carry on business.

The Chairman thought the reporter might be allowed to use his discretion. He then asked if the meeting would leave Mr. Steinacker's scheme to the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Mull said he thought they should, and this view seemed to be acquiesced in.

The Secretary—I would propose that the thanks of this meeting be given to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly, at the beginning of this year, came forward and gave those two concerts which so materially reduced the debt of the Society.

The motion was agreed to.

The next motion, "That, in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable to maintain the organisation of the Society, and that the members be invited individually to aid in its re-establishment," was agreed to after a desultory discussion.

The Secretary said that in order to have funds to go on with the duties of the Society, those really interested should be called upon for a subscription of Rs. 10 all round.

This question was also discussed at length before the following motion was agreed to, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that all members of the Society be invited to contribute a sum of Rs. 10 each, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the committee, to enable them to carry out the objects of the Society during the ensuing season—said payments to be credited against subscriptions under Rule VII., Clause 4, if it be found possible to give a concert in accordance with Rule VIII."

Mr. Bond suggested that an attempt should be made to get the various choirs and schools in Bombay to give their assistance to the Philharmonic.

The Chairman said choirs did already help—at least he could speak for the choir in connection with his own congregation.

The meeting then proceeded to elect office-bearers. The qualifications, hard-working or non-hard working, of various gentlemen were discussed for three-quarters of an hour, and ultimately the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That the Hon. A. D. Sassoon be invited to become a vice-president of the Society." This was proposed as a mark of the members of the Society's appreciation of Mr. Sassoon for past favours, such as the organ, received by them from him.

"That the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs be elected President, and the Hon. Mr. Scoble and the Rev. W. Maule Vice-presidents."

"That the following gentlemen be appointed members of Committee of Management:—Dr. Dallas, Captain Henry, Mr. Mull, Captain Cowdon, R.E., Mr. Chambers, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Manuel, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. Maxwell; Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Manson and Punnett; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. Barlow.

Mr. Mitchell proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was acknowledged, and the wish expressed that a committee meeting should be held shortly.

The meeting then separated.

Music.—The *Athenæum* says it has been decided that Signor Verdi's new opera *Aïda*, shall be first heard in Egypt. The cast is as follows:—The King of Egypt, by Signor Thomaso Costa; the Princess Amneris (his daughter), Signora Grossi; Aïda (the Ethiopian slave of the Princess), Signor Pozzoni; Radames (Captain of the Guard), Signor Pietro Mongini; Amonnasro (father of Aïda and King of Ethiopia), Signor Steller; Ramphis (Chief Priest), Signor Medini. *Aïda* will be produced some time in November. It is expected that Dr. Lizzi's oratorio, *Christus*, will be soon produced in Vienna, under the composer's direction, although the authorities at Pesth are endeavouring to persuade the Hungarian composer to bring out his new work in his native town. Herr Richard Wagner is preparing a new edition of his numerous works, which will be published at intervals at Leipzig, and will be complete in July, 1873. His operas are penetrating into Italy. His *Lohengrin* is in active preparation at Bologna, and will be produced with a good cast.—*Ibid.*

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Crocodile is expected on 10th November with the 70th Regiment and 35 men of the 85th Regt. The 70th proceeds to Rawulpindee.

THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's office, Hornby Row, for the purpose of considering a resolution mentioned in a requisition, dated 3rd instant, which had been addressed to the Directors by a number of shareholders. The proposed resolution was as follows:—

"That the funds of the Company be invested in the purchase of the shares in the Mazagon Land Company (Limited), at a price not exceeding Rs. (1,050) one thousand and fifty per share, after leaving a balance of Rs. 25,000 for the working expenses."

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman of the Board of Directors, was called to the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, read the requisition and the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—I regret, gentlemen, to mention about the requisition sent to us by the shareholders, since receiving which we have taken the opinion of our own solicitor and also of counsel, that we cannot carry it out. Our Secretary will read the opinion of counsel, from which you will find that it is impossible to carry out the object of the requisition. If notwithstanding that, you pass any resolution, we must decline to carry it into effect.

The Secretary read the letter written by the Directors to their solicitors, the latter's reply, and the case submitted to them by counsel. The case submitted to counsel by the company's solicitors, Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, was as follows:—

"Ex parte the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited. A copy of the memorandum and articles of association of this company is herewith sent. The company has a large surplus fund, which remains at present uninvested. It is of course a portion of the company's capital. Certain shareholders of the company, thinking that this fund could be most profitably employed in purchasing the company's own shares, have sent in a requisition to the Directors, requesting them to convene an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing the following resolution. (Reads the resolution as given above.) There is nothing in the memorandum or the articles of association to authorise the investment contemplated by the requisitionists. Hence the requisitionists are desirous of passing a special resolution to the aforesaid effect, in order to carry out their object. The Directors wish to be advised if they can legally support the resolution. They have already called a meeting of the shareholders to consider the proposition. The case of Jehangir Rustomjee Mody v. Shamjee Ludha, *et al*, reported in the 4th volume of the Bombay High Court Reports, may perhaps be of some value to counsel. Of course it would be contended by the requisitionists that that case differs from the present, because in that case, authority could neither be found in the memorandum or articles of association for the purchase of shares, whereas by special resolution an article would be added to the articles of association of the company, under section 50 of the Act, giving the Directors special authority to make the purchase. Counsel is requested to advise the Directors upon the following points. Whether the shareholders can lawfully pass a special resolution as aforesaid? If such a resolution were passed, would it bind any shareholder who has not given his sanction to it? If the resolution is illegally passed, would the Directors, by acting upon it, be held civilly responsible for their acts by the minority of shareholders who have not sanctioned the resolution? If it is not lawful for the shareholders to pass the resolution, what steps should the Directors take if the same is passed and presented upon them? If the resolution can be lawfully passed, are the terms, in which it is worded, sufficiently large to authorise the Company to sell the shares purchased in accordance with it on a subsequent occasion? And generally what steps should the Directors take that they might consistently with their own safety give effect to the wishes of the requisitionists?

The opinion of the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, on the above case, was as follows:—

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

I am of opinion that the shareholders cannot lawfully pass the proposed special resolution. The Company is registered under Act X. of 1865, by section 12 of which it is provided that save in certain cases "no alteration shall be made by any company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association." By section 50 of the same Act special resolutions are allowed to be passed altering the regulations of the Company, but these resolutions are made "subject to the provisions of the Act and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association." No special resolution therefore would be valid which went beyond the terms of the memorandum in any matter on which alteration of the memorandum is not expressly allowed under section 12 of the Act. The memorandum of association of this Company does not contemplate among its objects the trafficking in its shares, and by No. 45 of the articles of association it is expressly provided that "the Directors shall not have power to purchase the shares of any shareholder of the Company with the funds of the Company." This article might be got rid of by a special resolution, but the memorandum remains, and from its terms no authority to the Company to buy its own shares can be extracted. A long series of decisions has established that, if such authority be wanting, purchases by Directors of shares from individual shareholders are *ultra vires*. Alterations of the articles cannot introduce a new term into the memorandum; and a special resolution of the nature proposed would afford no protection to those who should act upon it. I am therefore of opinion that such resolution would not bind dissentient shareholders; that if the Directors acted on it they would be responsible at law to any dissentient for the consequences of their acts; and that if the resolution is passed, the last course for the directors to adopt will be to resign.

Mr. Itchalal—What will you do with the money which is lying idle—nearly four lacs?

Chairman—It must remain with the Company.

Mr. Itchalal—It must be distributed among the shareholders. It is better to do that than allow it to lie idle.

Chairman—You may send another requisition to that effect.

Mr. Itchalal—There will be no return on the capital, and we get nothing from it. What is the opinion of the Directors about the money lying idle? Let them explain their views, so that the shareholders may send in another requisition.

A Voice—The Directors say, "Buy Government paper and invest the money therein."

Mr. Itchalal—There will be no good result until you distribute the money. It is better to do it now.

Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy—It is advisable to take the opinion of another counsel, for they may differ very materially.

Chairman—We have taken the opinion of the best counsel.

Mr. Cowasjee—The opinion of another counsel is desirable.

Chairman—Yes, our solicitor was of the same opinion.

A Shareholder—Then why don't you wind up if no other course is open to us to get at our money?

Mr. Tapidas—You may send a requisition, and the Directors will act upon it if they are so advised.

A Shareholder—Why, the object of the requisitionists seems to be to get back their money.

Mr. Itchalal—The time has come to do that. We never got any return for our money, nor any interest. What benefit have the Directors done to the shareholders hitherto?

Chairman—If you are dissatisfied with the present Directors, elect another board. What is the use of continuing Directors in office,

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

The disputes raised between the residents of the Kohistan hills have not been adjusted as yet; they have rather become more serious between the descendants of Ali Khan (chief of the Tutum Pass.) Jullundhur Khan formerly killed his brother Sohbut Khan, and the sons of the latter have now confined him in a fort with a view to retaliating on him. About seven or eight men are wounded and killed every day on both sides. The Cabul officials who have gone to this territory have not also prohibited them from such actions.

Meerakhor Mahomed Azeem Khan (Master of the Ameer's special stable) will leave to-day or to-morrow for Peshawur, with seven or eight men, to purchase Arab horses from Bombay for the Ameer.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

(*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 28.)

We understand that Mr. Campbell's minute on Indian jail administration has attracted some attention in England, and that the subject of jail discipline in England itself, always regarded at home as a difficult and important question, is about to undergo serious consideration. We hear that a Royal Commission will shortly be appointed to review, in the light of the latest evidence, the whole subject. It is expected indeed that an international congress will assemble, probably at London, in June next to discuss this large and important public question. We further hear that the London Statistical Society are preparing an elaborate paper on the subject, which paper, it is thought, will form a most valuable contribution to the existing literature on the subject.

We are also informed that during the next session of Parliament, further important evidence will be taken before Mr. Fawcett's Indian Committee. We believe that Dr. Mouat intends to offer himself as a witness, in consequence of Mr. Campbell's remarkable minute on the jail administration of these provinces, and that to the main statement of the paper, so far as it affects the late Inspector of Jails personally, an emphatic denial will be given. The substance of that statement we take to be that Dr. Mouat, during his administration, had neglected the punitive element of imprisonment, and subordinated punishment to sanitary and economical considerations; that, in short, this was the result of placing jails under non-judicial management. Dr. Mouat will, it is said, support his denial before the Committee by official and other documents. Finally, we may mention that Mr. James Wilson, of this journal, and now on furlough in England, has been desired by Mr. Fawcett to appear before the Committee for examination, a request with which he will most probably comply.

BENGALEE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of 13th September has a long article on the wretched condition of patients in Government civil hospitals. All poor and helpless patients, of whatever sex and age, under treatment in them are grossly neglected. They get either too little or bad food to eat, and that, too, at improper times; wear clothes squalid and unsuited to the season, which makes their disease worse; and are not properly served by the persons who attend on them. There are no bathrooms set apart for them, and, supposing there were, who would care to pay so much attention to their comfort? No care or regularity is exercised in their medicine and diet, and, to complete the picture of their distress, they are mercilessly turned out by the sub-assistant surgeon from the hospital before they have fully recovered, in spite of the strongest protestations on their part as to their being still sick. Thus driven out, the poor patients are left quite helpless, and, in a most miserable condition, confine themselves in their dwelling or in the streets without any one to look after them. The sub-assistant surgeons, who, as a rule, are Bengalee Baboos, care not a bit about their distress; their sole concern is to enter in the register the name of the patient, the date on which he came under treatment, the kind of disease under which he labours, and the date of his being turned out of the hospital. Beyond this they care nothing, and it is all the same to them whether the patients recover or die.

PURNEAH AND DARJEELING RAILWAY.

On Saturday, the 21st October, a deputation of residents of the Darjeeling district waited upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and presented a memorial, praying that Government would improve the communication between Darjeeling and the Ganges.

We have already published the memorial.

The Lieutenant-Governor said that he appreciated, as fully as any body could, the claims and the importance of Darjeeling, its beauties and its healthfulness. He, in common with all the travellers, had felt the extreme discomfort and tediousness of the journey from Caragola to Darjeeling. He was fully sensible of the growing importance of the great tea industry, of which he had seen so much during his tour of this season. But at the same time he had felt, and had, before he filled his present office, expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to make out a case for making a regular railway for Darjeeling alone at the expense of the rest of India. He thought, however, that a very good case might be made for a Northern Bengal Railway, which should end somewhere at the foot of the Himalayas below Darjeeling. He had long felt that in Bengal, where he had to make high embanked roads, and where road metal was so scarce and expensive, it would often be wise to lay down a cheap light railway on any road where there was a fairly heavy traffic. Bengal, it was true, had extensive river communication, and her rivers were also often very serious obstacles to railway-making and road-making in the parts of the country where the river ceased to be navigable. But the particular line which the deputation favoured had this advantage, that along its whole length was a good embanked road, the bridging of which was being completed as fast as possible. There would, however, one very serious obstacle, and that was the great Mahanuddee river which crosses the road near Dingreghat. This great river now took about two or three hours to cross; it would be a most costly business to bridge such a river; and a break with loading and unloading, and ferrying would be a very serious hindrance to the successful working of a railway between Caragola and the foot of the hills. If it had not been for this river, he (the Lieutenant-Governor) thought he would have been able to say that he cordially and fully concurred in the views of the deputation. Notwithstanding the Mahanuddee river and its difficulties, he was able to say that he fully shared the views of the deputation regarding the immediate importance of improved communication through Purneah to the foot of the hills; and he concurred in their view, that it would be better to have a light railway now than to wait some years for a large and perhaps more perfect railway. The Lieutenant Governor could give no distinct pledge as to whether the railway would or would not be laid on the road as advocated in the memorial; the final decision regarding a great undertaking of this kind must rest with the Government of India; but he (the Lieutenant-Governor) would see that no time was lost in completing particulars of the rival schemes for a Northern Bengal Railway, and submitting them to the Supreme Government with such recommendations as the Government of Bengal might be able to give.

A COLLEGE OF THE NATIVE NOBILITY.

(*Calcutta Review.*)

The possibility of successfully establishing an Indian Eton, and the many benefits that might accrue from such a measure, are topics that have been recently canvassed in many of our newspapers. The question is a social and political one of great and increasing importance; and we are glad to be able to give our readers a note on an institution of this nature, already a *fait accompli* on the Bombay side. The Rajkumar College promises to be a great and striking success; we hope it may be the pioneer of an important intellectual and social movement amongst the princes and nobles of India.

This College is founded for the education of the chiefs of Kattywar; which is a province nearly as large as Oudh, containing more than two millions of inhabitants under the sway of 488 Chiefs and jurisdictions. The province is thus described in 1842:—"In point of education the peninsula must be classed very low indeed: few of the Chiefs can either read or write." Again, "the Chiefs and leading men have shown the most entire apathy on the subject of education."* With this we would contrast the following extracts from the *Report of the Political Agent*, dated 1st July 1871:—"In all the States, generally, education is well cared for, and is understood to be one of the essentials of good government"—"an increase of Rs. 20,000 a year towards maintaining new schools, bringing up the contribution from the Kattywar Chiefs to Rs. 1,19,699, is very creditable. It shows the earnestness with which they have joined in the movement."

Again, under the heading "prominent events" in the same report we find the opening of the Rajkumar College mentioned as "an event in itself as remarkable as any that has occurred." . . . . . "The progress made is most satisfactory, and the thorough masterly mode of treatment adopted in the case of each young noble will conduce greatly to the future success of the institution." The learned Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, is spoken of in terms which imply the most cordial appreciation of his services on the part of Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent; and to these two gentlemen very much of the success of this experiment is evidently due. For it is an experiment hitherto almost untried—this association of young Chiefs neither for war nor for debauch, but as fellow-students in a school which is honestly meant to become an Eastern Eton, with the frank, fearless tone of an English public school."

The character of the education now given in the college may be described as elementary.* The general tendency of this education, and the views of those who are conducting it, may be best gathered from the following paragraphs in the Report of the Principal:—

"The college is a new and peculiar institution. We have not to deal with common individuals, but with a set of young Chieftains on whose future influence and example the welfare of thousands will mainly depend. I therefore think that in training these Chiefs we should seek above all other things to develop liberal opinions, refinement of taste, and broad human sympathies. I wish not to make them thinkers merely, but rather large-minded practical men, sensible of their responsible duties, and able honourably to discharge them. . . . . Considering the relation in which the Chiefs of Kattywar at present stand to the British Government, I am sure they will gain the greatest advantages from an acquaintance with the language—and through the language the policy—of the protecting Power. They will, I hope, be taught to converse in English freely; and also to take an interest in English books and newspapers. On the other hand, their native language, Guzerathi, will not be neglected; and Sanskrit too will be taught regularly to all who are Hindus. For the Musalmans I think it would be well to appoint a Persian Moonshi who might also teach Hindustani to all . . . . . Easy lessons on natural science would also be of great benefit . . . . I should be also glad to make some arrangements for classes of drawing and music. . . . . I should wish that there may be the frank fearless tone of an English public school; but this we cannot ensure. It is not a matter of method or plan. Much will depend on the boys themselves; though more perhaps on their treatment. . . . . For their proper physical development I have little fear. They rise at 5 A.M., and take early rides and gymnastic exercises on alternate mornings. They are naturally courageous and manly. Already they take to English games with the pluck and enjoyment of English boys."

The general *management* of the College is in the hands of the Principal; assisted by a vice-principal and four masters, including an instructor of gymnastics. There is a committee of twelve visitors to be annually elected, whose chief business will be financial; but who have the right to "enter the college and make observations," but "can give no orders," nor "without special permission enter the class-rooms during school-hours." Moreover—"in all educational matters the Director of Public Instruction, and in all other matters the Political Agent, will have the power of veto."

Endowments and Expenditure.—The total amount at present raised is £28,000 by way of building fund. The sanctioned expenditure from revenue for the current year is £1,932. The whole of this large amount has been contributed by the Chiefs themselves, and has not been supplemented by any contribution from the British Government.

Before concluding, we would revert to the question alluded to at the beginning of this note, as we cannot but feel that it deserves consideration. There is a tendency in some quarters to under-estimate the magnitude of the conservative forces with which we have to deal in India; and to manifest both impatience and surprise at the small results of all our efforts to raise and civilize the people. This is often accompanied by a peculiar bigotry, refusing the title of civilization to all but that which is precisely European or more Englishish. This is an error of ignorance or imperfect information; and chiefly prevails among the English at home and the untravelled dwellers in Presidency towns. It finds its expression in articles and speeches where the foundation of fact is first regarded than the superstructure of rhetoric. There is, however, another and more dangerous error than even this:—viz., a tendency to rely on the unchanging character of oriental systems; and in the very vastness of the problems to be solved in India, to place a security against being called on to face their solution. With the mass of the people rude as they have always been, ignorant and superstitious, willing slaves of immemorial customs—with the real power in Native States in the hands of astute Brahmans or high-handed Political Agents—with all vested things and interests running after the old fashion, what importance need be attached to the gradual spread of education? After all, it affects but a fraction of the people; and a very minute fraction indeed, if by education is meant more than the merest rudiments. Such sentiments as these are sometimes avowed in those days of professions of progress and enlightenment; but they are very widely entertained, and by a class not wanting representatives—Hezekiahs who are satisfied with the reflection, "Is it not good if there be peace in our days?" Nevertheless the fact remains, that year by year a new aristocracy is growing into distinct from the aristocracies of birth or wealth—an aristocracy of intelligence; while powerful princes are content to devote their revenues to the marriages of pigeons or the barbaric splendour of golden carriages, leaving politics to ministers whom Providence provides for such work, and who, in their turn, provide for their families. There are men among us, with natural abilities of a high order and the artificial acquirements of an advanced education, who cannot but chafe under their enforced obscurity; and retain but slight traces of traditional respect for nobles with no better claims than a descent from Mughal satraps or even subahs. Those, I suppose, present, the new aristocracy is loyal to the British Government, in spite of all that might be supposed or inferred from the tone of the native newspapers. This is only natural and interested, seeing that the Brahman and Chief of the old type would promptly extinguish the hopes of the new upstarts, if they were relieved from European pressure. Our native graduates are quite aware that they are not yet a sufficiently strong body to seize the reins of power if they dropped from our hands to-morrow. But if we let matters drift, the time must come when the two forces will be more nearly balanced. Without entering the visionary fields of the future, we can confidently predict that nothing is more clearly demanded from us by the general interests of India, than an honest endeavour to secure the Chiefs and Princes of this country against being utterly distanced in the race for knowledge.

* The following tables show, for the highest and lowest classes, the actual work done in the first quarter of the College's existence; i. e., between February 4 and April, 1871.

First or highest class.

English—Morris' History of India, by 1st Division 3 chapters.
Howard's 3rd Book, Part I., by 2nd Division, 38 pages.
Cornwell's Geography, 3 pages of America by 1st Division, 4 pages of Asia by 2nd Division, and all the countries of Asia in Hope's Guzerati Geography.
Howard's Rudimentary Grammar, 40 sections.
English dictation and copying.

Guzerathi:—Hope's Series, 4th Book, History of India, to end of reign of Mulraj.
Green's Idiomatic Phrases, 5 pages by heart.
Translation, English into Guzerathi; from Morris' History of India, 5 pages.

Sanskrit—1st Book, 4 lessons.

Arithmetic—As far as Division of decimals.

Third or lowest class.

English—Primer, 10 lessons.

Guzerathi—1st Book, the whole by one boy. 4th Book, 37 lessons (1 by another boy.)

N. B.—This class contains three boys; of whom one reads Guzerathi with the second class.

Arithmetic—Two boys as far as Subtraction, one boy as far as Division.

THE CALCUTTA DOUBLE MURDER.

Captain John Thomas Lewis, who had volunteered his evidence in this matter by a letter to the Coroner, was examined in the presence of the prisoner Jossah, on Thursday, and made the following deposition. Before examining him, the magistrate thanked the captain for thus volunteering his evidence:—I am commander of the s. s. Scotia, and was so in December last, when I brought from Port Blair a number of time-expired convicts. Amongst them were a man named Ragojee Ruttonjee and his wife. They belonged to Bombay. The wife was very fair for a native, like a Parsee female. There was another returned convict on board who acted as servant to Ruttonjee and his wife. To the best of my belief, this man (pointing to Jessah) is he. They had but one servant. Ruttonjee himself paid for a first-class passage for himself and wife, although his passage as a return convict was provided by Government. The passage for the servant, whom I believe to be the prisoner, was also provided by Government. Ruttonjee asked my permission for the servant to attend upon him, being a Hindoo, which I allowed him to do. While on the passage between Port Blair and Calcutta, my curiosity led me to see what Ragojee's wife was doing. I looked down into the cabin through a window on the deck, and saw the servant in such a position with the woman that I consider he was having sexual intercourse with her. Her husband was at the time on the deck. I did not let the servant or the woman know that I had discovered them, nor did I do anything or speak to the husband on the matter. But I did ask the husband if any relationship existed between his wife and the servant. That was the only instance I observed. I was led to look on this occasion, having observed unusual familiarity between mistress and servant. She was exceedingly free for a native woman, having no objection to enter into conversation with any one. I never saw the woman after she left the ship, but I have frequently seen the husband. He was a large shipper by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer to Port Blair.

To the Prisoner—I do not know that you slept "upstairs." You ought to have slept in the 'tween-decks with the rest of returned convicts.

To Magistrate—It was in the evening, after the lights were lit, that I observed what I have stated.

To Prisoner—As the servant to Ragojee, you had many privileges, so that you may have slept on the deck above the cabin.

As the captain is to leave Calcutta in a day or two, his evidence will be read in the Coroner's Court, so that the captain's attendance will not again be required till the next Session, which will be held in December.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

H. E. Lord Napier had a busy time of it at Negapatam on Monday. In the morning he visited the dispensary and was well pleased with everything in that institution. After breakfast H. E. visited the different schools. In the afternoon H. E. and Lady Napier, accompanied by all the authorities and their staff, again visited the Hall to see performed Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." After the theatricals, all the world proceeded to the Station where fireworks were exhibited. H. E. left about 8 P.M., loudly cheered by an immense crowd, which seemed highly delighted with the Governor's visit.

On Tuesday morning early, H. E., accompanied by Lady Napier and staff, left Negapatam. H. E. proposes visiting Trivelore and Manargoody, returning to Tanjore on Wednesday the 25th.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 27.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND REPENTANT CLERGYMEN.

We are informed that the Bishop of Calcutta objects to re-license clergymen of the Church of England who have once professed the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and yet it may be presumed, that such clergymen would prove to be *staunches* adherents to the English Church after their return than those who have never fallen away. We suspect, therefore, that the Bishop's ideas on this point are not the result of a defensible principle, but a distinction which must exist in his mind between, let us say, Rev. Tom Large and Rev. Tom Little. To prove what we assert, it is only necessary to point out that the return of Rev. Tom Large in England from the fold of the Roman Catholic Church is generally hailed by the Archbishop and Bishops of the United Kingdom, and as to his being relieved there is never any difficulty. We can imagine, for instance, if Archbishop Manning or Professor Newman recanted his errors and sought re admittance into the English Church, there would be no objection.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE DIAMOND FIELDS AT THE CAPE.

The Cape papers which arrived on Friday teem with accounts of finds at the diamond fields. Lists of the lucky finders are published. To reprint these would be of little interest, but judging from their length the number of diamonds still being turned up must be very great. At random we pick the following items anent the diamond colony:—

An inquest was held a day or two back at Du Toit's Pan, on the body of a white man, who died from the effect of poison. The unfortunate man was found with a bottle, which had contained laudanum, by his side. No reason is alleged for the suicide, but probably the man had been unsuccessful in the fields.

Some idea of the number of people at present on the fields may be formed from the fact that the Postmaster of Klipdrift has on his books the names of 11,700 persons whose letters he is requested to forward to the different outstations. Of these, 7,901 are at Du Toit's Pan. We should be, we think, within the mark if we estimate the population at the various camps at 35,000. The 55-carat diamond just found by Mr. Hopkins, the American, at Du Toit's Pan, is a magnificent stone—amber tint, but perfect as to shape, and without spec or flaw. The manner of the find forms an instance of marvellous luck. Mr. Hopkins had taken a walk to a spot about a mile and a quarter distant from the main camp, and was standing looking idly on the ground, when he espied a small garnet in the sand. Stooping to pick it up he saw another, and then commenced scratching in the sand with a piece of hoop iron which he happened to be carrying. Giving a somewhat deeper scoop than usual, just by a small bush, he turned out this beautiful 55-carat gem. His feelings at the moment may be better imagined than described. As he walked towards the camp with the stone firmly clasped in his hand, he stopped now and then to see whether he still had it safely, or whether, to use his own expression, "the thing had not flown away."

Klipdrift, June 22, 1871.—I have just returned from Du Toit's Pan, barely in time to catch the post. Your readers will, before the receipt of this letter, have known of the breaking up of the Arbitration Court. I have just met the representative of Messrs. Reid and Co., who has recently returned from a visit to the Transvaal, and he tells me that there is a rumour which is widely spread by the Transvaalians that the Portuguese Government have intimated to the Transvaal that the Portuguese will help them to support their claims, and that there are already troops being landed in Delagoa Bay. You will know what value to set upon this.

Du Toit's Pan and surroundings have grown into a city already with its tents and houses, both of which are being added to with rapidity. It strikes the visitor with wonder, and looks with its streets, dams of water, and waggons, like a new American settlement. The diamonds that are being discovered are most beautiful, and most diggers are doing better than they have done previously. At a sale of diamonds, by auction on the 17th, a sum of £518-10-6 was realised. A move is now being made in Klipdrift to form large companies for working. I hear that Mr. Landdrost Truter came home yesterday with a 93 carat diamond, and that he gave the man he employed £150 for finding it. He had previously made arrangements with his man to work for ten shillings a week and his food.—*Correspondent of the Cape Mail*, June 23.

A correspondent writes from De Beer's on August 7, to the *Friend*:—"This new rush, 'Colesberg Kop,' about a mile east of De Beer's, is certainly quite the favourite spot. I should say there are already about 2,000 or 3,000 at work, and the wonderful part of it is, that still remaining after the old fashion, what importance need be attached to the gradual spread of education? After all, it affects but a fraction of the people; and a very minute fraction indeed, if by education is meant more than the merest rudiments. Such sentiments as these are sometimes avowed in those days of professions of progress and enlightenment; but they are very widely entertained, and by a class not wanting representatives—Hezekiahs who are satisfied with the reflection, "Is it not good if there be peace in our days?" Nevertheless the fact remains, that year by year a new aristocracy is growing into distinct from the aristocracies of birth or wealth—an aristocracy of intelligence; while powerful princes are content to devote their revenues to the marriages of pigeons or the barbaric splendour of golden carriages, leaving politics to ministers whom Providence provides for such work, and who, in their turn, provide for their families. There are men among us, with natural abilities of a high order and the artificial acquirements of an advanced education, who cannot but chafe under their enforced obscurity; and retain but slight traces of traditional respect for nobles with no better claims than a descent from Mughal satraps or even subahs. Those, I suppose, present, the new aristocracy is loyal to the British Government, in spite of all that might be supposed or inferred from the tone of the native newspapers. This is only natural and interested, seeing that the Brahman and Chief of the old type would promptly extinguish the hopes of the new upstarts, if they were relieved from European pressure. Our native graduates are quite aware that they are not yet a sufficiently strong body to seize the reins of power if they dropped from our hands to-morrow. But if we let matters drift, the time must come when the two forces will be more nearly balanced. Without entering the visionary fields of the future, we can confidently predict that nothing is more clearly demanded from us by the general interests of India, than an honest endeavour to secure the Chiefs and Princes of this country against being utterly distanced in the race for knowledge.

* *Report on Kattywar by the Political Agent, 4th October, 1842.*

NEW ROUTES TO THE EAST.

(*Fall Mall Budget*, Oct. 6.)

We fully believe that a railway from the east coast of the Mediterranean to some point not far, as the crow flies, from the frontier of British India is possible to engineering skill. We further do not think it doubtful that, of the lines which such a railway could take, the line called after the Euphrates Valley, from Alexandretta, or some such point, to the west coast of the Persian Gulf, presents the fewest difficulties. The routes projected to start from the Black Sea, which will henceforward be commanded by Russia, may be at once dismissed, for political reasons. The lines beginning from the Bosphorus would have to encounter tremendous engineering difficulties at the western end; those proposed to be constructed through Affghanistan, besides enormous obstacles to engineering, must surmount at their eastern end moral obstacles to which material impediments are the merest trifle. One gentleman, who had the assurance to hint that he had personally inspected the countries of which he wrote, impressed on us the other day through the *Times* that the proper route is from Herat to Peshawur, we presume through the famous Khyber Pass. Is it necessary at this day to point out that, of all the difficulties which prevent communication between nations and countries, the most formidable are not those which, as one Homeric hero says to another, kept their fathers from quarrelling—"many shadowing mountains between them, and much resounding sea"? Far more nearly insuperable are the jealousy and hostility of wild and warlike tribes; and the route thus coolly mapped would pass through all the territory of some of the most savage, the most fanatical, the most jealous, and the most courageous races in the whole world. It is true that abler and better informed persons have suggested a line, only a few degrees easier, through Herat and Candahar, down the more southerly Bolan Pass, into Scinde. But we should probably find them no injustice if we assumed that they regarded the construction of the railway as secondary to a number of serious military and political measures, including possibly a second attempt to subjugate Affghanistan. The only route worth taking into rational account is the so-called Euphrates Valley route, which is not only perfectly practicable, but is not difficult to engineers, save at its commencement in the west. It is desirable that this should be understood, in order that attention may be fixed on what are the really important and most disputable questions—What will the railway cost? is it worth the money? and how is the money to be raised?

Nothing, in the first place, can be more absurd than the popular mode of describing the projected railroad as a land route from England to India. It ought to be unnecessary to observe that a land route from England to India through Asia is no more possible than a land route from England to India through America. Let us suppose the line constructed, and trace the passage along it of a bale of piece-goods manufactured at Manchester. It would be shipped at Liverpool. Thence it would probably go to Havre, where bulk would be broken. It would next be conveyed through the Mont Cenis tunnel to Brindisi, where it would be reshipped. A service of steamers, not yet organized, would carry it from Brindisi to some harbour, not yet constructed, on the coast of Asia Minor, probably Alexandretta. Bulk would again be broken, and the goods would next be consigned to the Euphrates Valley Railway. But it would not carry them to India. Nobody has at present proposed to construct the railway beyond a point near the top of the Persian Gulf. Bulk would therefore be broken a third time, and the bale, finally shipped on board a steamer, would start, from a port to be made hereafter, for Kurrachee or Bombay. The only way in which these manifold interruptions could be diminished would be by shipping the goods direct for Alexandretta; but we may be absolutely sure that the owner of goods once shipped for the Mediterranean would prefer to despatch them to India through the Suez Canal. It is even more than likely that the mere necessity of shipping for Havre and there breaking bulk would be conclusive against the choice of the so-called land route. The simple fact is, that the so-called railway would be useless for the purposes of commerce. The commodities which pass to and fro between England and India are mostly bulky in proportion to their value. Piece-goods, salt, and copper move one way. Raw cotton, jute, rice, and indigo move the other. It is very doubtful whether the new railway route, with its triple interruption, could hold its own against the passage round the Cape. It is morally certain that it cannot compete with the route through the Suez Canal. One of the principal witnesses examined by the Select Committee appointed last session, when questioned on these points, replied with much simplicity that he had not been thinking of heavy traffic; he had only contemplated the carriage of silk and pearls. Silk, no doubt, is the one article imported from India which by possibility would bear the expense and inconvenience of the proposed conveyance by land; but "pearls" seems to show that some of those who have fallen in love with the new route are dreaming of the India of tradition and fable, the India not yet known to be very poor and to have no wealth which is not agricultural.

The uses of the railway are therefore confined to its serviceableness for passengers and for the relief of troops. It is, however, to be remarked that the passenger routes through Asia Minor and Mespotamia and the passenger route by Egypt will be to a great extent identical and to a still greater extent analogous and parallel. The passage by land through France and Italy to Brindisi, or by sea through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Mediterranean south of the Italian peninsula, will be identically the same in the two cases. From these points the course to Alexandretta or some other place in the Levant, and thence to Alexandria or Port Said in Egypt, admit of the closest comparison, although the passage to Asia Minor is somewhat the longer. The passenger who takes the Egyptian route will then have the uncomfortable and sometimes dangerous voyage though the Red Sea. But the passenger who travels by land will probably not escape such a voyage. The railway is only to take him to the top of the Persian Gulf, and the passage down this gulf and the continuing Gulf of Oman bears the strongest analogy to the voyage down the Red Sea. The inland season the two coasts of Arabia have the completest physical resemblances. There is a general agreement that the Persian Gulf is at least as hot as the Red Sea, and good authorities assert that it is much hotter.

The parts of the new and old routes which must be contrasted are thus the land journey across Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, and the sea passage from the mouth of the Red Sea to Bombay. Both routes may be regarded as impracticable for all but exceptional travellers during about three months in the year, the Indian Ocean because it is lashed by the storms of the monsoon, the Asiatic railway from the fierce summer heats of the interior of a continent in a sub-tropical latitude. During the rest of the year the journey in a railway carriage pursued without stopping, as compared with a voyage in a steamer across a sea usually as smooth as a lake, will save, it is said, about seven days, provided that all trains can travel at a speed approaching that of the limited mail to Aberdeen. We are not concerned to deny the fact, but it is important to observe that this is the sole advantage claimable for the land route. The one question is whether it is worth the money it will cost. The estimates of outlay vary from ten millions to forty millions sterling, but we have not the faintest confidence in any part of them. No such undertaking as this railway has ever been carried through. The Indian railways, which have been talked of as a precedent, were constructed in a country strongly governed, well ordered, and filled with a dense and industrious population; but every one of these conditions is wanting along the line of the proposed railroad. Nor, in our opinion, can the most distant conjecture be formed as to what return, or whether any return, can be expected on the capital. It is an axiom in the railway world that long lines pay exclusively from the local, and never from the through traffic; but this longest of lines will have the sea route competing with it (as it seems to us, at a great advantage) for the through traffic, and we are at a loss to know whence the local traffic can arise. It is indeed faintly intended that much of the route lies over a very rich soil, and it is asserted that the population at this part of the line amounts to nearly three millions. But the millions are admitted to consist of nomad Arabs, and it seems to be forgotten that the above assertion may be made of some of the most desolate and hopeless regions in the earth, namely, that their soil is naturally rich, but that they are the home of savage nomads. Still, if Parliament insists that the line shall be constructed, if money enough is raised and no practical return for it is considered important, we have little doubt that there may be a Euphrates Valley railway, and the three weeks which it now takes to reach Bombay may, when the railroad is opened, the harbours made or enlarged, and necessary services of steamers organized, be reduced to a fortnight. How long it may be likely to be really raised we may possibly consider hereafter. We will only say that, if there are two countries which ought not to be compelled or encouraged to borrow the greatest part of it, they are Turkey and India, Turkey because no human being knows how the interest on her loans is procured, India because her borrowings for probably remunerative undertakings are already perilous and excessive.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Markets on Saturday:—

Daily Prices—Beef.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Do do 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	3	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	2	6
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under parts), ℔ lb	0	3	0
Do (round), ℔ lb	0	3	6
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do small do	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do do do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb	0	0	8
Do 2nd sort do	0	0	6
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℔ lb	0	0	0
Veal (large with).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do do	2	0	0
Head, each	1	3	0
Liver and Heart	0	3	0
Feet, four	0	0	6
Mutton (Gram-fed)			
Saddle, ℔ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb	0	0	0
Breast, ℔ lb	0	0	0
Head, each	0	0	0
Mutton (1st sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb	0	5	6
Breast, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Head, each	0	4	0
Mutton (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
Kid (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do do	1	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do do	0	11	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Lamb (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	8	0
Fore do do	1	2	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	2	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Hooker), each	5	0	0
Do Head, ℔ lb	0	2	0
Sausages, ℔ lb	0	5	0
Bacon, ℔ lb	0	5	4
Poultry.			
Geese, each	6	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	8	0
Do Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	2	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, surat, large	0	0	0
Do middling	0	0	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	1	0	0
Do do middling, each	0	11	6
Chickens, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls	1	2	0
Bahoota	0	0	0
Peacocks	0	0	0
Quail, doz	0	0	0
Snipes, pair	0	0	0
Milk and Butter.			
Cows' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℔ cup, 2 ozs	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ½ cup 2 ozs.	0	2	0
Bread.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ℔ lb	0	2	0
Rolong, ℔ lb	0	2	0
Firewood.			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Kurmul, per candy	5	0	0
Aine, per candy	7	0	0
Sugar.			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	6
Tea, 1st sort, ℔ lb	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	12	0
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per mund	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	12	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	8	0
Ghee.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ghee, Surat, per seer	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do	0	6	6
Grain.			
Gram, Jamboseer, per candy	30	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ℔ cdy.	21	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	24	0	0
Oorced, Ghogary, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	25	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	28	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Lejee, Ghautee, do	25	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy	31	0	0
Rice, Jeerasal, ℔ phara.	6	0	0
Do Seegundee, do	5	4	0
Do Common, do	4	12	0
Barley (new) ℔ candy	18	0	0
Do (old), do	16	0	0
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwar, large, per seer	0	1	0
Do small do	0	0	6
Do Poona or Surat, large, ℔ seer	0	0	6
Do small, do	0	0	4
Yam, white, ℔ seer	0	0	9
do red, do	0	0	6
Onions do	0	0	6
Cabbages, large, each	0	3	0
Do small do	0	1	0
Turnips, large ℔ doz	0	12	0
do small do	0	8	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ℔ seer	0	0	6
Celery, large, each	0	4	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	3
Beet, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Do red do	0	0	0
Tomatoes, ℔ seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, do	0	2	0
French Beans, do	0	2	0
Knohl Kohl, ℔ doz	1	0	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, ℔ seer	0	0	6
Do Bombay do	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	1	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Cucumbers, ℔ doz	0	1	0
Artichoke, do sort	0	1	0
Beans, double, do	0	3	0
Parsley, ℔